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CONTENTS.

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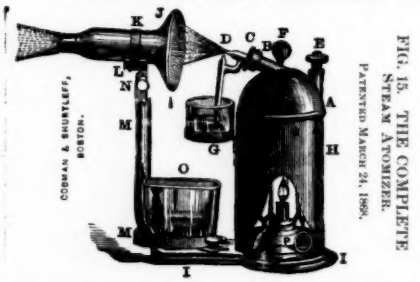

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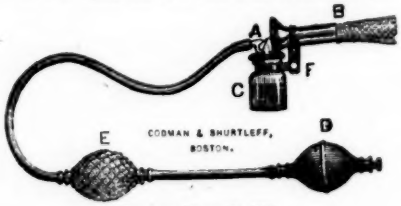

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Original Communications.

THE ORIGIN OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The following interesting address on "The Origin of Medical Science," was delivered by Dr. B. F. Dawson, of the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, before the Association of American Medical Editors:

Members of this Association: we meet this evening to fraternize in the most emphatic acceptation of the word — to celebrate the third anniversary of our association; to renew old friendships, and to behold once more, however changed, the faces of those we delight to see, and in whose eyes beams the light of a hearty recognition and welcome.

In accordance with the example set by my distinguished predecessor, as President of this Association, it devolves upon me to entertain you, if possible, by an annual address.

Much as I feel, and fully as I appreciate the honors of the office to which I was elected last year, yet I also feel that the position I at this present moment occupy is not among those professional distinctions either covetously sought after, or earnestly desired.

On the contrary, among the members of our profession, at least, I am quite sure such a task is more frequently shunned than desired. For myself, at least, I plead no exemption from this possible frailty.

Leaving topics of direct interest to this Association for our business meetings, I propose to engage your attention for a short time on a subject of interest to you as scholars and disciples of Æsculapius, to wit, "The Origin of Medical Science."

The obscurity which surrounds the early infancy of the art of medicine, envelopes also the origin of all branches of human knowledge. All we do know is that from the earliest periods of history it was practiced; and from this fact we may believe that at the dawn of the arts it had obtained a place among them.

Reasoning from the general course of nature, it is evident that ancient man was subject to various influences affecting his physical health, and that therefore he must very soon have been obliged to seek for means of alleviating the pains, and curing the disorders with which he was afflicted. From this reasoning, therefore, we may safely affirm that the treatment of disease bears almost as ancient a date as the origin of man himself.

Among many rude and savage races of the present day, as those of Africa, Australia, North America, and Greenland, traces are found of the practice of medicine and surgery. We are told that those savages know how to distinguish different diseases, and to apply a more or less appropriate remedy. These uncivilized tribes, therefore, may be taken by us as the picture of mankind in their original primitive condition.

Allowing that ancient man had diseases which he naturally sought to cure or alleviate, yet we must presume that the means and methods were crude, and more frequently the result of fortunate accidents than of rational investigation and study. Receiving successively by tradition a knowledge of such discoveries, it is probable that each tribe made new additions to such knowledge, and in this manner their acquisitions would gradually increase. The art of healing may, therefore, be considered to have thus had its origin.

Later on in the history of man, when tribes became divided into communities, and communities into distinct families, it is probable that medicine took a more established form. Each family had its own traditions and particular mode of alleviating disease; and thus successively they profited by the experience that had been collected by their predecessors. Still later, as the different arts developed their infant life, men of power and influence, who were desirous of adding dignity to wealth, and to become useful to their fellowmen, naturally cultivated each with ardor, and were far from neglecting that of medicine, which afforded them the means of frequently rendering very necessary assistance.

Among the distinguished Grecians especially, the art of healing was largely studied, and the names of Chiron, Aristacus, Theseus, Telamon, Patrocles, Ulysses, and some others, we find were no less honored in Greece for their medical knowledge than for those

exploits which, whether fictitious or real, have conferred a durable celebrity to their names.

Among the writings of the ancient poets, we also find conclusive proofs that they likewise applied themselves to the study of medicine, for we find them sometimes embodying in their works whatever they considered from experience to be valuable medical precepts. In such early periods, when the art of writing was but little diffused, or perhaps almost unknown, the measures and melodious rhythm of poetry were extremely valuable for impressing the mass with certain truths. Orpheus and others have sung of "*the beneficent art which prolongs life, allays pain, and by restoring health gives happiness and pleasure.*"

In the writings of Homer we find him frequently speaking of the wounds of his heroes and giving advice as to the dressing of wounds and the action of several remedial agents. He tells us that wine was applied to the wounds of the soldiers composing the army of the Greeks before Troy, and that the knife of the surgeon was frequently resorted to. From these facts, therefore, we are entitled to infer that these practices are of a date prior to the age in which he lived.

Next to the poets, we find the ancient priests combining the art of healing with their other instruments of power. Indeed, the medical and sacerdotal professions have in reality many points of resemblance. Both bring into action the same principles — hope and fear; and although the objects of these two passions are not the same in the hands of the priest as in those of the physician, their effects had, at that time, nearly the same degree of influence in promoting the doctrines of both. Certain it is that medicine, like superstition, exerts upon the minds of men an influence proportional to their weakness. In short, no art penetrates further into the human heart; no profession enables its votaries more easily to obtain possession of the most important family secrets, and no species of doctrine has a stronger voice of appeal to the public credulity. It was not, therefore, surprising to find the early priesthood practicing the healing art. From this time forward, we find medicine and religion traveling hand in hand. The ancient gods were worshiped for the cures effected in their name by the priests, and which were proclaimed by them to depend upon their intercourse with the Deity.

The Jewish priests appear to have been the only physicians of their nation. It was to them, we learn, that the people addressed themselves for the cure of leprosy; and it was left them to decide upon the fate of the families and individuals who were attacked with disease. In the porch of the Temple of Jerusalem, we are told that a complete formulary of remedies was exhibited.

It was among the ancient Egyptians, however, that the priests carried this power to the greatest perfection. They alone became the teachers, as well as the practitioners of medicine — in fact, they constituted an exclusive learned sect. The art of medicine was taught in their temples with those mysteries of initiation which are calculated to create believers. They subjected the art to absurd regulations, as, for instance, fixing a law to determine the time for the application of remedies in *all diseases, without any discrimination;* dividing the art into as many different branches as there were diseases, or organs in the body, and finally, compelling the son to follow the profession of his father.

In ancient Greece, also, medicine was cultivated in the temples; and many of their deities were supposed to possess the power of healing the sick. Apollo, Diana, Minerva, and Juno, besides their prophetic powers, through their priests, had assigned to them the exercise of particular branches of the art.

About this time Æsculapius acquired the ascendancy over all other deities as a god-physician, and was called the son of Apollo by the priests. Aristophanes informs us of the manner in which this deity performed his cures. Those who came to consult him were first obliged to purify themselves with water. They then deposited their offerings upon his altar, and reposed upon beds placed in the middle of the temple. As soon as they fell asleep, a priest clothed in the dress of Æscu-

lapius, and accompanied by his daughters, entered and informed each of his remedy. As the god was not to be revealed but in a dream, the patients crouched themselves upon the skins of the sacrificed rams, in order that they might secure celestial visions. Not to feign the most profound sleep, even when awake, was an unpardonable crime. Nor was it considered less dangerous to doubt that what they either saw or heard was by heavenly inspiration. If the advice thus given did not always restore health, it was at least becoming that the patients should not contract any new disorder. In consequence of some prudent precautions in this respect, many cures must have been accomplished by the diversion which the patients enjoyed in the course of their journeys to the temples, and the not less invigorating effects of hope.

Of the numerous temples dedicated to Æsculapius, the most celebrated were those of Epidaurus, Pergamos, Cos and Cnidos. The walls and pillars of the latter temple were covered with inscriptions describing the history of diseases, and giving an account of the remedies, which had been successfully used in their cure, as advised by the deity. We are told that many people had these engraved upon metal, stone, or wood, for ready reference. However imperfect and unreliable these must have been, they must nevertheless have made a valuable collection for that period. They formed, indeed, as it were, the first rudiments of the art of healing, and were the first steps in the direction of that method of observation and research which has steadily augmented up to its present vast proportions, and has placed the science of medicine on a solid basis.

In course of time those temples, situated at Cos and Cnidos, were considered schools for the study of medicine. Both of them flourished together for a considerable period, and between them ultimately sprang great rivalry. To this jealousy may be ascribed the sudden impetus given to the medical art at that period.

Hitherto, as we have seen, the physicians of the several periods were heroes, poets and priests—more deserving the name of empirics. They observed diseases and symptoms, and tried various remedies, and more or less judged from analogy. Their theory, which was as vague as their practice, was undetermined. The ignorance of the people had made it easy to satisfy them with any form of the art, and the credulity of the same had accustomed the more enlightened class to practice deception under the guise of learning.

But in time certain men of more exalted character began to direct their attention to the study of the arts, and, among others, to that of medicine. The revolution which these early philosophers effected in the healing art was a work of necessity. The time had arrived when it was no longer to be kept locked in the mysteries of the temples, and for placing it in the possession of others than the priesthood. From that time forward, therefore, a rational system of medicine was rapidly substituted for the existing unreliable and primitive rules, and the healing art was clothed with the same importance and dignity that graced the other branches of human knowledge.

These philosophers then freed the art of medicine from the superstitious and hypocritical character it had hitherto possessed. They transformed an occult and sacerdotal doctrine into a popular science and a common art.

Although these "reformers" did this much, yet they themselves committed many errors. Not satisfied with elevating medicine to the equality of other arts, they attempted also to transfer to it the imaginary laws of their system of natural philosophy, which was fertile with errors and conjectures.

Thus, Pythagoras as an example, we learn endeavored to explain the laws of animal economy, the causes of disease, and the action of medicines by the power of numbers; Democritus again referred them to the motion and position of the atoms of matter; while Heraclitus attempted to account for them by the influence of the fire of the universe. From such teachings naturally arose many of the absurd theories of which we find examples in the works of Plato, Aristotle and

Plutarch, and to a slight extent in the writings of Hippocrates also.

Of all the philosophers who at that time devoted themselves to the study of medicine, Acron of Agrigentum, in Sicily, is said to have taken the lead as the boldest and most original. Being convinced that the art of medicine should be based upon experience only, he accordingly endeavored to teach that, by studying and appreciating the different symptoms of disease by analogy, it was not difficult to find out the indications of cure. Wise as Acron was considered in his day, and enjoying as he did a distinguished reputation, yet he found it impossible to wholly overcome certain positive and dogmatical theories, and it was only long after his death that his views were accepted by a certain sect of physicians.

We have seen, then, that the philosophers of antiquity both improved and injured the science of medicine. Rescuing it from undiscerning ignorance, they, however, threw into it almost as fallacious conjectures; they delivered it over from the blindness of empiricism to all the rashness of dogmatism.

In the hands of the ancient poets we have seen that the art of healing was simply poetical sentiments; in those of the ancient priests we found it clothed with the vague and mysterious power of superstition; and lastly, in the hands of the primitive philosophers, though its scattered and undigested materials were combined and formed into more or less regular and perfect systems, yet it still was overrun with the weeds of many crude and illogical reasonings, and could hardly claim a just right to be considered a science. Such was the condition of medicine at the period rendered famous by the appearance of Hippocrates. His ancestors, we are told, during seventeen generations, in regular succession, from father to son, had followed the profession of medicine in the island of Cos. Surrounded from infancy with all the objects of his studies; endowed by Nature with a genius which was both comprehensive, penetrating, bold and prudent, he commenced his career under the most favorable auspices, and pursued it during more than eighty years, with that degree of renown which was equally due to his talents and his character.

The date of the appearance of the "Father of Medicine," as he is called, on this terrestrial globe, is fixed at 460 years before the advent of our Savior. Since that momentous year for the science of medicine, more than twenty-three centuries have rolled from time into eternity, and yet still the name of Hippocrates is not the less known or honored. What made him so great is well known to all of you, and what he did for the science of medicine is familiar to each one of us. I will not, therefore, weary you with its recitation. On the contrary, it is my purpose to leave those 2,300 years of time, with all their glory, undisturbed, and ask you rather to look upon the science of medicine as it exists at present, and in the picture thus presented behold the mighty edifice of our life's profession, as it stands to-day, reflecting from its resplendent walls in golden beams the truths of a science that has inspired some of the noblest hearts that ever beat to worship at her shrine, and bears inscribed upon her tablets names of some of the world's truly great and good men.

Ancient as the science of medicine has been shown to be, yet how little does this colossal temple of to-day resemble the rough and unhewn stones of its infancy. The weak and uncertain steps with which it at first essayed to walk, have given place to those stupendous strides which even in our short life we have seen it take. Rising from the chains and trammels of ignorance and superstition, we behold it to-day standing erect and firm by its sister sciences, "clothed in purple and fine linen."

Looking upon the science of medicine of to-day, and recalling some of those important advances which it has made within comparatively a few years, it is not difficult to prophesy as to the future. The physicians and surgeons of distinction whose names are honored among us, are but the predecessors of equally brilliant men who shall strive, as these have striven, in future years, to develop new truths from the inexhaustible treasures of research and study.

Inexhaustible, indeed, is the well of medical science. Each new year brings us new volumes of medical lore, and gives birth to some new and brilliant genius among the disciples of Æsculapius, and yet the cry is "still they come."

And what is the future of medical science? Look back upon the imperfect sketch that I have just given you of the weakness of its infant life; see it now before you in all the grand vigor of its manhood, and your cheeks will burn with the blush of pride, and the convictions of your own hearts reply that its future will be superbly grand. Let us then, my fellow editors, feel a just pride in our calling, and by that all powerful voice, "The Press," instruct our fellow worshipers at the shrine of Æsculapius, by spreading the truths of medical science over the land, and whispering in their ears those stirring and beautiful lines of Longfellow:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

"Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

Foreign Correspondence.

VIENNA, MAY 1st, 1872.

The general plan and arrangement of that vast chain of buildings which together form the Vienna Allgemeinen Kranken house, or General Hospital, has been so often described in our American journals that it must be quite as familiar to those of the profession who have not been here as to those, more fortunate, who have been able to avail themselves of the extensive field for clinical study and observation which its wards afford.

The hospital buildings, low, old-fashioned structures, although very well arranged and adapted for the purpose, present nothing either striking or attractive in external appearance. The handsome and extensive gardens which occupy the central space enclosed within the circuit of buildings, forms the most characteristic and pleasing feature of the institution. The cool shady walks—the smooth green lawns, and the tastefully arranged flower beds, remind one of some handsome private park or pleasure grounds, rather than of a hospital enclosure. A second glance, however, at the occupants of the numerous seats and benches which line the walks, recalls one at once to the true nature of their surroundings. The convalescent patients, as soon as they are able to either walk, crawl, hobble, or be carried out, gather here in the gardens to enjoy the revivifying influence of the fresh air and sunshine—their odd and rather ghostly-looking hospital attire of white cotton cloth wound loosely about the person, forming a strange contrast to their out-door surroundings. Even the otherwise bare and rather gloomy hospital wards derive a certain bright, cheerful aspect from the gardens into which they look.

These grounds present a busy scene of a morning, as the students come gathering in from all directions like a vast army to a muster. Breaking up into little knots and groups, however, they separate again, and, into so many different destinations do they find their way, that, with perhaps two or three exceptions, in no one clinic would we find more than fifteen, twenty, or possibly twenty-five students.

The courses of instruction for the Summer Semester, which began on the 15th of April, are now fully under way. The general clinics and lectures of Profs. Hebra and Billroth, Braun, Arlt, etc., draw their usual crowds of listeners, while the multitudes of private courses offer their usual facilities for special study and investigation.

The demand created by the large number of transient visitors and students of all nations who are constantly arriving here, with perhaps but a month, six weeks, or two months to remain, and who are consequently willing to pay almost any prices in order to obtain access to the particular departments in which they are especially interested, enables almost any of the interns or assistants who may have a few wards under their charge, to attract a class of students. Most of these gentlemen

undoubtedly endeavor to make their classes as interesting and instructive to their patrons as possible. Unfortunately, however, many of them, although otherwise well fitted for the positions which they occupy, are entirely lacking in any natural tact or ability for teaching.

Not a few of these gentlemen, too, seem entirely to forget the important fact that it is not so much *their individual* reputation and acquirements which draw the students, as the valuable material which is only to be reached through them. There are quite a number of these private courses, also, conducted on the evident principle of first squeezing all the money possible out of their victims, and then giving them just as little instruction in return therefor as possible, with the idea, apparently, of thus obliging them to take another course in order to complete the unfinished subject—very much on the same principle that a gambler, after having played once and lost, must try again in order to recover his loss, and then having lost a second time, he cannot, of course, give up without one more effort to win it all back.

I might mention here a single case in illustration. A certain young professor, the son of one of the best known, leading members of the Vienna faculty, gives a private course of twelve lessons, one hour each, on auscultation and percussion, for which he charges the moderate sum of fifty guilders, or twenty-five dollars. One of his late victims, on venturing to mildly remonstrate with him on the rather meager and unsatisfactory character of the instruction received, and the very sparse amount of material offered for practice and illustration, received the suggestive reply that in his next course he should take the class into another ward, where there was a much better supply of material, and that he should, therefore, be able to make it much more profitable and interesting. My friend *didn't bite*, however. Very few do, I think, a second time. A few words of advice and assistance from any of the students who have been here for a short time will, however, readily enable the stranger to avoid these *sharks*.

Unfortunately, however, the places in all the best and more favorite courses in all departments, as Schrotter on throat and chest affections, Politzer on the ear, Jager and Arlt on the eye, etc., are all engaged usually for several months in advance. A little time and patience is therefore required in getting started, unless, indeed, the precaution has been taken to write on in advance, either to some friend, or to the professor whose clinics it is desired to enter, in order to have a place reserved. This is easily done, and frequently saves considerable delay and disappointment.

Taken altogether, there is probably no place in Europe that offers equal facilities for that class of students and practitioners who, having a few weeks or months to spare, wish to take a hasty review of any special subject. All of the short special courses are, however, almost necessarily in a measure incomplete, superficial, and in proportion to the time occupied by them, very expensive.

The more permanent class of students, who settle down for one, two, or three years' steady work, find it much more advantageous to spend at most but a short time here, remaining for the most part either in Berlin, Breslau, Wurtzburg, or even any of the smaller universities, where the courses of study, extending throughout the semester, or the year, are, in most departments at least, much more thorough and complete.

There is one department—that of pathology—in which, in consideration of the amount of material at command, Vienna should far excel all her rivals. The hospital furnishes in the neighborhood of fifteen post-mortems a day, or more than twice the amount which either Virchow, at Berlin, or Waldeger, at Breslau, has at command, and yet either of these places are generally acknowledged to furnish superior advantages for study in this department to anything offered here. In fact, this vast amount of valuable pathological material is here almost literally wasted, as far as any practical use for purposes of instruction are concerned. However well Prof. Rokitansky may deserve the high reputation which he has achieved, he certainly has done but little of late to sustain it.

The diagnosis of syphilis by the microscopic examination of the blood—the supposed great discovery of Dr. Lostorfer—some comments in regard to which appeared in THE EXAMINER for February 15th, is still by no means a generally acknowledged fact, even here. Several of the leading microscopists here, however, are at work investigating the subject. Among others, Prof. Stricker claims to be able to distinguish the characteristic sporules; a few, however, who have not been so fortunate in their investigations, still hold to their unbelief. If this discovery had been announced in Paris, instead of Vienna, we should long ere this have had begun one of those interminable discussions for which the Paris Academy of Medicine are so famous. The old scenes of the unity-duality and the vaccinal-syphilis discussions would have been enacted over again, and, losing sight entirely of all further investigation, the partisans of either side would have arrayed themselves for the grand war of words with a malicious, vindictive energy such as only the excitable Frenchmen are capable of. The German temperament is, however, different. They prefer rather to work much and say little, either party pursuing quietly their investigations, and content to let the truth or falsity of their theories be decided by the future results of their work.

The method of investigation at present pursued by those who are following out observations on the subject, is briefly as follows: A few drops of the blood which it is desired to examine, is placed upon a slide, and being kept constantly moist, is either allowed to stand for two or three days, or the process of decomposition and the consequent formation of sporules can be hastened by keeping the slide for a few hours on a warming stage. By keeping the slide thus slightly warm, as well as moist, the desired growths will sometimes make their appearance within an hour after the process is commenced. These sporules make their appearance quite as abundantly in the healthy as in the syphilitic blood, and it is merely claimed, by the advocates of the discovery, that they are able to distinguish, from careful comparisons made between them, the growths which appear in the specific from those which are found in the healthy blood. F. H. D.

Original Translations.

RUPTURE OF THE PREGNANT UTERUS.

TRANSLATED FROM SCHMIDT'S "JAHRLUEHER," BY DR. MARY J. SAFFORD.

A woman in the 7th month of her 16th pregnancy, from lifting a heavy weight was suddenly seized with a severe pain in the hypogastric region, and with vomiting, which prostrated her exceedingly in a few hours.

The same symptoms, except aggravated, occurred the second day; and now the diagnosis of acute peritonitis was made; and by blood-letting the symptoms were somewhat ameliorated.

The 3d day vomiting returned, with typhoid appearances; the tongue dry and dark; skin hot; pulse increased; with great prostration.

The abdomen was much distended, and especially prominent in the region of the navel.

In the left epigastric, umbilical, and hypogastric regions, was to be felt a somewhat elastic tumor, that gave a dull sound upon percussion.

Tense membranes were felt in the os.

Nowhere were the child's extremities to be felt. Neither the heart tones to be heard.

From symptoms and appearances there was no doubt that the parenchyma of the uterus was ruptured, with peritoneal covering, in consequence of which acute peritonitis had occurred.

That the death of the fœtus had been accompanied by a rapid decay that caused the decided accumulation of gas within the membranes, and also led to septæmia.

The membranes were punctured, when a large quantity of offensive-smelling gas escaped, accompanied by a not less offensive brownish yellow fluid. This was followed by the decayed fœtus.

After this operation, the patient was very

comfortable, and in six weeks was quite convalescent.

EXTRA-UTERINE PREGNANCY.

A woman aged 34, after a pause of 14 years, became pregnant again. In the 7th month, she was seized with excruciating pain in the hypogastric region, seeming more severe in the fundal region of the uterus, where one thought to feel the fœtal extremities.

The patient complained of a peculiar sensation, as if the child turned itself from left to right.

The fœtal heart-tones were to be heard more distinctly than usual in the right iliac region.

Nothing was to be felt by a vaginal examination.

The physician was called, and found the patient insensible. She had fallen in a fainting-fit, from which she soon died.

An autopsy revealed the child in the peritoneal cavity, an apparent fœtus at full term, lying in a considerable quantity of fluid and of coagulated blood.

In following the navel-string one came, to the left, upon a ruptured cyst, which presented the exact appearance of a pregnant uterus. This was imbedded between the layers of the broad ligaments. Its walls were richly supplied by blood-vessels from the uterus.

The placenta was fastened to the side of the cyst.

The left fallopian tube was enormously enlarged, ran over, and ended with some of the fimbrice internal to the cyst.

A left ovary was not to be found. The uterus was decidedly enlarged, its mucous membrane thickened and softened, and presented a half disorganized appearance, that bespoke the existence of a decidua.

HOSPITAL GANGRENE AND ITS TREATMENT WITH CAMPHOR-GUM.

A. Netter, in Riemes, is of the opinion that hospital gangrene is a peculiar destruction of the subcutaneous and intermuscular, cellular and fat tissues.

The destroyed mass contains, therefore, much fat. The camphor unites with this at a low temperature, and forms a fluid substance —a camphor oil. This is discharged; and then comes to view the tissue capable of life.

Netter says if there are no anatomical lesions, aponeurosis, fascial and otherwise, neither inflammation, complicated with erysipelas, nor pyæmia, that camphor, early applied and in large quantities, is a sure cure for hospital gangrene. He cites a large number of cases successfully treated in this way. Eight cases that were cured are fully described.

He also tried, with equally good results, camphor powder upon phagedenic chancres that had assumed a gangrenous form.

From his remarks we infer that the spread of hospital gangrene rests upon a ferment, whose life camphor powder seems to cut short.

He tried in two cases the application of quinine and charcoal, but without the desired result.

He considers the disease a purely local one, and that the general *malaise* accompanying it, is only in consequence of local disease, the re-absorption of putrid material. He considers the application of ferr. sesq. chlor. as dangerous, and recommends camphor-gum as the most effective remedy in his hands yet tried.

A MONUMENT to the memory of Professor Schuh is to be erected in Vienna. Four thousand four hundred and five florins have already been raised toward it.

THE mortality of Vienna the second week in April was much greater than usual. There were 562 deaths, 80.1 per cent. One hundred and fifty-eight died of tuberculosis. There were 9.7 cases of small-pox daily. There was a typhus epidemic, not an unusual thing here, but more severe and fatal than common. Only two cases of spotted fever have been observed. They were in Rudolph's hospital.

INTRA-UTERINE VARIOLA.—In the *Soc. des Sciences Med.*, of Lyons, M. Poucet showed recently a fœtus aborted by a woman attacked by varioloid. This fœtus presented a disseminated pustular eruption over different parts of the body. Dr. Molliere mentioned that two women had variola during the three first months of their pregnancy. These children were born at full term. He vaccinated both of them on the eighth day, with some other children, but in neither of them did the vaccine take. In one of these cases the variola was confluent, in the other very slight.—*The Doctor.*

THE
MEDICAL EXAMINER.
A Semi-Monthly Journal of Medical Sciences.
EDITED BY
N. S. DAVIS, M. D., AND F. H. DAVIS, M. D.

Chicago, May 15th, 1872.

EDITORIAL.

ILLINOIS STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held in Rock Island, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. of Tuesday, May 21st, and continued until 10 o'clock p.m. of Wednesday.

Although the number in attendance was not as large as at Peoria the year previous, yet it was above the average attendance at our annual meetings.

The days were pleasant, the accommodations good, and the members devoted themselves assiduously to the transaction of business, holding three sessions the first day and two the second. A large proportion of the Standing and Special Committees, appointed the year previous, failed to make any report; yet the number of reports and papers was quite equal to that of previous meetings, and each elicited more or less intelligent and interesting discussion. We shall give an abstract of the more interesting part of the proceedings in our next number. On the afternoon of the second day, the members enjoyed an excursion to Moline, thence to the island, where the ladies of Rock Island had provided a most elegant and bountiful *picnic* entertainment, after doing full justice to which, the company crossed the great river, and were very cordially received by the profession of Davenport, and escorted through that flourishing city to the bluffs, from which they enjoyed one of the most beautiful and extensive landscape views that could be presented to the eye. At 8 o'clock p.m., the hall was well filled with members of the profession and citizens, to hear a public address from Dr. A. L. McArthur, of Rockford. The address was well written, and delivered in good style.

The aim of the speaker was to show the close relation between physical health or perfect physical development and the mental and moral actions of men; and as an inference, that all great improvements in the elevation of the race must be founded on a better understanding and more general observance of the physiological laws governing physical development and health. After the lecture, the Society proceeded with its ordinary business, but as many of the members wished to leave for home on the R. R. train at 10:30 p.m., the closing work was done somewhat hastily, and some items of importance were wholly omitted. We were glad to see delegates present from the State Medical Societies of Iowa and Wisconsin.

MINUTES OF THE AMER. MED. ASSOCIATION.—We are informed that the official record of proceedings of the recent meeting of the American Medical Association, is now in press, and will soon be ready for distribution. It will be in pamphlet form, price fifty cents per copy. All who desire one or more copies, should enclose the amount to the permanent Secretary, Dr. Wm. B. Atkinson, 1400 Pine street, Philadelphia.

CHOLERA.—We see announcements that one or more cases of cholera have occurred in Paris, France, early this spring, and that the disease appeared in considerable severity at Ramionka, in Russia. We should not be disappointed if the cycle of atmospheric conditions favorable for its development, should reach this country during the coming summer.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—At the meeting held March 6th, the retiring President, Mr. E. H. Sargent, in his annual address, spoke feelingly of the sympathy extended by the pharmacists of this country and Europe to this College, after the disastrous conflagration. Resolutions of thanks to all contributors were adopted.

The following officers were elected: George Buck, President; Th. H. Patterson, J. W. Mill, Vice-Presidents; G. M. Hambright, Secretary; A. C. Vanderburgh, Treasurer; A.

E. Ebert, Corresponding Secretary; W. F. Blocki, Henry Biroth, N. Gray Bartlett, E. H. Sargent, J. C. Borcherdt, J. M. Hirsh, J. H. Mead, Thos. Whitfield, Jul. H. Wilson, Thos. N. Jamieson, Trustees.

INDIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Through the kindness of the Secretary, Dr. S. A. Woolen, of Indianapolis, we have received papers containing the record of proceedings of the recent meeting of the State Medical Society of Indiana, the most interesting portions of which we will give to our readers in the next number of THE EXAMINER.

Gleanings from Our Exchanges.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN HÆMOPTYSIS AND PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

A CLINICAL LECTURE BY PROF. SKODA.

(*Translated from the Annales et Bulletin de la Societe de Med. de Gand, for the Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*)

Prof. Niemeyer has recently assigned to hæmoptysis an importance entirely unlike that which it formerly was held to possess. He believes that tuberculosis is caused by the hæmoptysis itself, maintaining that the blood arrested in the bronchial tubes and in the air-cells after a hæmorrhage, gives rise to a chronic inflammation, and that on this depend the febrile state and the other symptoms of phthisis. If the blood thus retained in the minute bronchi and in the air-cells really possessed such an influence, and could excite such an inflammatory state, we ought to expect that the same result would follow hæmorrhages which attend cardiac disease. Now, no such condition occurs in the course of that affection. Where an hæmoptysis takes place in patients whom we consider to be tuberculous, and who die during the hæmorrhage or soon after, we do not generally find any arrest of accumulated blood in the bronchi and air-cells; while if death occurs after a hæmorrhage in diseased heart, there is found a collection of blood in the lung. The hæmorrhagic infarctus very rarely presents itself after the hæmoptysis of tuberculosis, and is an exceptional occurrence in cardiac disease. But it is this very thing which would determine the conditions of a chronic inflammation! I have never seen such a result. Doubtless, if accumulated blood does remain, a moderate reaction occurs, in the course of which only the normal changes of the blood take place; that is, it coagulates, becomes encysted, and forms the infarctus alluded to, but never progresses to suppuration. Such a hæmorrhagic infarctus may last months and years, growing smaller and smaller, and finally disappearing altogether. The blood-globules undergo a metamorphosis by which the black pigment is the result, or else disappear by fatty degeneration. The fluid elements, which become separated from the rest, are reabsorbed; the dark-coloring matter is left, and if the hæmorrhagic infarctus continues any length of time, it remains as black patches in the substance of the lungs. According to this view, then, the observations relative to the effusion of blood in the lungs in the course of disease of the heart, accord so little with the theory of Prof. Niemeyer, that one is forced to confess that this hypothesis is untenable.

According to the investigations which have been made in the living subject and upon the cadaver, it is very probable that the hæmoptysis which occurs in pulmonary tuberculosis before and during its development, has its seat in the mucous membrane of the bronchi, and not in the air-cells. If the blood came from the latter, it would certainly be very difficult to explain the rare occurrence of the hæmorrhagic infarctus; but since it comes from the bronchial mucous lining, it is easy to see that none remains as a plug, but that it is expelled by coughing. I can state positively that in cases in which death occurs in the course of an hæmoptysis, it is the rare exception to find blood in the bronchial tubes, but that it is found rather in the larynx and the trachea; because, by the cough and the contraction of the bronchi, it is at once drawn forward and expelled.

So, too, I cannot accept the theory that the hæmoptysis may give rise to serious after effects. Such a result can be only in cases in which the hæmorrhage occurs in a lung tissue already diseased, especially in cavities from which the blood cannot be evacuated; and it is possible that the morbific properties peculiar to the cavities themselves, contribute thus to develop a more active irritation. It is, moreover, to be noted that the blood is not specially irritant to the tissues; for example, a hæmorrhage into the subcutaneous tissues after a blow does not produce any marked irritation, as we very well know, but it is generally quickly reabsorbed; so there is no reason for supposing that the blood is so irritant in a tuberculous patient as to favor the development of the symptoms of the disease. Nevertheless, I attribute a great importance to hæmoptysis, but only as a symptom indicating

that the disease is present, or that it is in process of development.

Another question here presents itself. When directly consequent upon an acute pneumonia, there remains some of the inflammatory product in the lungs, a chronic pneumonia is said to exist. This deposit differs materially from those peculiar to the disease which we call tuberculosis. The former can remain months and years without lighting up mischief, while in tuberculous disease cavities become formed with the greatest ease. I see, therefore, an important distinction between the two diseases, and it is useless to apply terms in common which may give rise to confusion.

Therefore we see that hæmoptysis is not the cause of consecutive disease of the lung; on the contrary, the cause of the pulmonary disease resides elsewhere, and the hæmorrhage is only a symptom of a morbid predisposition which subsequently manifests itself under the form of tuberculosis.

Hæmoptysis likewise proceeds without doubt from other causes—cardiac disease, for example. Moreover, certain cases of hæmoptysis occur independent of disease of the heart, having no connection, indeed, with eventual pulmonary disease, cases in which the hæmorrhage frequently recurs, but with no serious pulmonary affection consequent. But such instances are rare, and are sometimes dependent upon a tuberculous degeneration limited to a single point in the lung, which, once diseased, never returns perfectly to its normal state, and becomes the seat of hæmorrhages which recur from time to time. Other cases, also, are observed in which the extravasation of blood proceeds solely from the capillaries or from dilated veins, among which aneurisms by anastomosis are found. Doubtless a metamorphosis of the pulmonary parenchyma can thus give rise to a serious attack of hæmoptysis; these attacks may recur, and yet no tuberculosis ever result; when the hæmorrhage ceases, the patient regains his previous health; debility may result, as in other cases of hæmorrhage, but farther than this there exists no other symptom worth noting.—*The Doctor, London.*

Dr. Voisin on the Treatment of Epilepsy by Copper and Zinc.—In the *Wien. Med. Zeit.* No. 9, Dr. Voisin says that the definitive cure of epilepsy is at present so doubted by a great crowd of medical observers, that he holds it useful to quote from Herpin, of Geneva, who left behind him notes on this subject, a series of cases when the disease was cured for a shorter or longer time. He thinks it the more important to do so at present because just now bromide of potassium is so prodigiously praised in the treatment of epilepsy, that one is inclined to consider the former remedies as having all been useless and without power, whilst clinical experience shows us every day that bromide of potassium is very far from curing all epilepsies,—and especially the essential ones —or even to do them much good; and that, indeed, several patients are by its means excited extremely; whilst in others its supposed power of lowering sexual emotions is null; indeed, in some cases the sexual irritation is increased. Dr. Herpin, of Geneva, was not acquainted with the anti-epileptic properties of bromide of potassium. He treated his patients chiefly with preparations of lactate of zinc, ammonio-sulphate of copper, hyoscyamus, and artimisia. In a young girl who, when aged thirteen, had contracted essential epilepsy, Herpin treated her ten years later, after that she had suffered 111 times from *grand mal*, and on numerous occasions from fainting-fits and vertigo. After the patient had been treated with lactate of zinc, hyoscyamus, and artimisia, she was cured when the last remedy was raised to 10 grammes. The experiment was continued a year longer, and since then the girl has remained quite free from the disease, and healthy. The second patient was twenty-one months old when brought to Herpin; and the disease was hereditary in this case, and fully developed. Attacks came on 25 times a month, and 150 had already been counted. Treatment consisted in the use of lactate of zinc, ammonio-sulphate of copper, hyoscyamus, and artimisia. The disease got milder by the use of the copper, and disappeared entirely when artimisia was used; and since 1858 the child, who was now a man, was quite healthy. The third patient came to Herpin at the age of eleven years, after having for six months had 38 epileptic attacks, and numerous attacks of vertigo. Four years were required of treatment by the above-mentioned remedies; and here it was the copper which conquered the disease; Herpin at the same time made the lad practice gymnastic exercise, and take long walks in the open air. The fourth observation relates to an epileptic who was brought to Herpin when eighteen years old. He had only two severe fits. He was treated by copper, and the disease was quenched. The fifth case was in a girl 19 years of age, who had been epileptic a year. She had had five attacks, each lasting two hours. Treatment with lactate of zinc, undertaken for a year cured the girl; and since then she has not had a trace of the disease. The sixth case was that of a girl eleven years old; and she had suffered since her seventh year from

epilepsy and vertigo; 53 times from the former, *grand mal.* She was treated with the lactate of zinc for a year, and cured definitely. The seventh case was that of a boy eight years old, whose uncle by the mother's side was insane; had his first attack in July, 1850, when four years of age. He was first put under the water-cure, and then on belladonna. Under these his complaint became milder; and lactate of zinc cured the vertigo. He has been quite well since 1854.—*The Doctor.*

New Attempts at Inoculation of Grey Tubercle.—Dr. Serafuro Biffi, and Dr. A. Verga (*Gazz. M. C. Lomb.*, August, 1871), say that the argument of the inoculability of tuberculosis is far from having exhausted the attention and patience of cultivators of experimental pathology. Everywhere is repeated the experiment of inoculating animals of different species, and in different parts of their organism, not only with grey tubercle, but with the so-called cheesy matter, and other morbid products; lastly with inert substances. But up to this time the question has not been settled so as to satisfy the students, so that they are divided into two camps, in which the most opposite opinions are held. Experiments were made by these gentlemen on two mules, one cow, two pigs, and one dog, in the veterinary school of St. Francisco, near Milan. In all these seven animals they had inoculated under the skin human grey tubercle, which was triturated and reduced to a soft pultaceous matter by the addition of distilled water. This was introduced amidst the subcutaneous cellular tissue, through a little puncture in the cutis, which was then reunited with a point of suture. In another case the matter, much diluted with distilled water, and passed through a piece of gauze, was injected by means of one of Pravaz's syringes. In one way or other the injection was always practiced on each animal at least in two distinct points, in the neck and the thigh. It was noticed that some days after the operation, where it had been practiced, the connective tissue became inflamed, and there was a swelling noticed, which afterward assumed the appearance of a nodule, then opened, and gradually the wound cicatrized. The pigs, the dogs, and the mules, were killed about three months after inoculation, and the cow after two months. All these animals, after the operation, had been kept in good conditions of health, and appeared to enjoy good health. The accurate autopsies showed that there was no tubercle either in the lungs or any other parts of these animals.—*The Doctor.*

Aneurism of Popliteal Artery by Flexion of the Knee. — Dr. Larondelle (*Presse Med. Belge*, Oct. 8) says that in 1838 Malgaigne indicated flexion of the leg on the thigh as a method of curing popliteal aneurism, having observed that when the forearm was much flexed on the arm, the pulsations of the radial artery ceased. Thierry, in 1852 (*Gaz. d' Hop.*), had indicated that forced flexion would cure diffuse aneurism of the branchial artery. Ernest Hart, Shaw, and Spence, in England, have cured aneurism of the popliteal artery by flexion. Anatomically experimenting after death when the leg is at right angles with the thigh, the popliteal artery becomes flexuous in the portion seated beneath the line of articulation. The flexuousities it describes are very small, and close together. At the same time the artery, at the level of the line of articulation, becomes flattened in the lateral direction, and forms an obtuse angle, of which the vertex is directed inwards. As we augment the flexion of the leg, the angle of flexion of the vessels becomes more acute, its flattening more and more marked, and the flexuousities approach each other more nearly. Above the line of flexion the artery preserves its normal direction. To ascertain the influence which the flexion exercises upon a current of liquid in the popliteal artery, recourse was had to injection of water into the femoral artery, after first cutting the tibial artery behind the internal malleolus. The jet which issued forth from the posterior tibial when the limb was straight, became arrested entirely when the leg was greatly flexed on the thigh. When flexion can be carried far enough, it is then an excellent method of treatment.—*The Doctor.*

A Chair for Hygiene Established in the University of Vienna, Austria.—The Sanitary Counselor of Austria, has declared it a necessity the founding of a chair for hygiene. It will be taught as a branch of physiology, and lectures will be given bearing on this as well as pathology and therapeutics. The subject must not be studied alone by sanitary officials, but each physician must interest himself in it in order to keep pace with the progress, not only of the medical science, but the natural sciences. The interests can be best advanced when physicians unite their knowledge to that of those interested in these subjects, as, for instance, physiologists, chemists, engineers, manufacturers, refiners, etc. They all have a common interest to advance the rule of hygiene, and to regulate evils that do not come directly under the observation of the physician. There must be societies,

unions, periodic meetings—a central point from which to radiate and to which to bring the varied experience of each; this must be published, the people must become interested in the subjects discussed, and a paper dedicated to them, as to political and other subjects. This has been successfully tried in London; the people are zealous in furthering the cause established and directed by the medical fraternity.

Society Reports.

American Medical Association. — The following items, gleaned from the proceedings of the recent meeting of this great national organization, will be found of general interest to our readers:

Shortly after 11 o'clock a.m., the meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. D. W. Yandell, of Kentucky.

The Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, M.D., D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, then opened the proceedings with prayer.

The address of welcome on behalf of the medical profession of Philadelphia, was delivered by Professor R. E. Rogers, M.D., Chairman of the Committee of Reception, as follows:

Gentlemen — Delegates to the American Medical Association: It is with unfeigned pleasure that, as Chairman of the Committee of Reception, on behalf of the medical profession of Philadelphia, I extend to you a sincere and cordial welcome to our midst.

Gathered to-day in this hall are representatives of our profession from every quarter of this vast country, reaching from the city of the "Golden Gate" to the capes of the Chesapeake; from the granite hills of Maine to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico; covering a domain of twenty-four parallels of latitude and fifty degrees of longitude, and embracing a population of whose health its members are the guardians, numbering not less than thirty-eight millions of men, women, and children.

With these boundaries, this area possesses features of climate, a meteorology and a geology more diversified and extensive than those of any other single country on the face of the earth. What may we not hope of benefit to science and humanity by observations made upon these in their connection with disease and hygiene, by so many intelligent laborers in the field?

Meeting here, on this twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the American Medical Association, there are brought together men of every type, of high tone, loyal to their profession, strong men and true; men of sparkling genius, of varied and solid attainments — those who have grown gray in their vocation, laden with the golden harvest of a life's long experience, and those blessed with youth, energy, and ambition, engaged in laborious research, all ready to lay their individual contributions upon the altar of our profession.

In view of the reflections which here arise, what a spectacle of "moral grandeur" in possible achievements in the cause of suffering humanity does this assemblage present!

More than any other department of human knowledge does medicine appropriate the laws of the other positive sciences as parts of its organic whole, modifying and assimilating them, and finding in them sustenance, and warmth, and life. It is indeed the highest application of the truths of the other departments of knowledge, directed to the beneficent end of preserving health and assuaging physical pain. It may, perhaps, be not unaptly compared to some vast sea, receiving the contributions from a thousand perennial streams flowing from distant and widely separated regions, and then dispensing the commingled waters on the wings of the ever moving winds, to spread their vivifying, renovating showers over the wide circuit of the globe.

Since the organization of our Association, as by curious coincidence, a new era has been inaugurated; marvelous progress has been made in the developments of science bearing upon human comfort and the mitigation of disease. Thus, the electric telegraph, the vast extension of the iron track, the introduction of anæsthesia, and the device of various instruments of precision for the exploration

and cure of the maladies of our race. These grand opportunities and grand advances have been within the reach of all. Therefore, as a natural result, our numbers have continued to increase, and the value of our transactions greatly to improve, thus securing an unabated prosperity to our organization.

Whatever qualifications may be made as to the amount of positive knowledge contributed through such annually recurring gatherings as these, it cannot be denied that they exercise personally a most wholesome influence upon the members of the profession. They serve to strengthen old friendships and form new ones, to dissipate prejudices, to sustain self-respect, and cultivate a spirit of charity and humility; and, through the interchange of opinions and the abrasion of thought, to brush away the cobwebs from the dusty corners of our brains; to sharpen the battle-axe which has grown rusty with disuse, and to lift us out of the monotonous groove of life in which we have been wont to move; leaving pleasant and cheering memories, which, like the Arctic twilight, lingers in the sky to meet the coming dawn of the next returning day.

The present is the third occasion of our meeting in the city of Philadelphia the earliest medical center of our country, which has long since become the vigorous and lusty sire of many a stalwart son. And here let us congratulate ourselves and the world at large upon the vindication of those principles which have ever guided her medical affairs. As the genuine coin is liable to counterfeit, so have unscrupulous men aimed to speculate upon her fair name by spurious imitations. Thanks to a wise legislation, the atmosphere has been purified, and the parties engaged in the fraudulent issue of diplomas have been deprived of their charters; and their institutions abolished.

The first meetings of this Association were marked by harmony and good will throughout; so may it be now; and may the blessing of the "Author of peace and Lover of concord" rest upon us and guide our deliberations.

Once more, then, my friends, offering you our warmest greetings, and a hearty welcome to our hospitalities, I give place to your further proceedings.

Dr. Edward Hartshorne, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, followed with some appropriate remarks, and asked the Secretary to read the list of those who had registered their names as members of the present meeting.

The President then read his annual address, concerning which we made some editorial comments in the previous issue of this journal.

Dr. H. F. Askew, of Delaware, then offered a resolution declaring that all questions of a personal character, including complaints and protests, and all questions concerning credentials, shall be referred at once to a Committee on Ethics, and without discussion, to be considered and reported on by such Committee.

The announcement of special reports and papers, and their reference to the appropriate sections, completed the work of the first general session.

At 3 o'clock p.m., the members assembled in the several Section rooms, and were busily engaged in the reading and discussion of reports and papers, embracing a great variety of subjects, the full value of which cannot be known until the publication of the Transactions.

In the evening a reception was given at Horticultural Hall by the Biological Society. In the foyer were arranged two long tables, on which were placed over one hundred powerful microscopes, containing specimens of pathology, anatomy, microscopic photography, etc.

Upon the platform at the end of this room were arranged five spectroscopes, in charge of Professor B. H. Rand, of the Jefferson Medical College, who exhibited the spectra of the different mineral and other substances, and of the electrical light.

SECOND DAY.

The Association was called to order at 10 o'clock a.m., the Vice-President, Dr. T. M. Logan, in the chair. The general session

which followed was occupied chiefly in hearing the reports of the regular standing Committees, from which we gather the following items of general interest:

Dr. Casper Wister read the Treasurer's report. The expenditures during the year were $3,680; balance in hand, $1,005.

Dr. J. S. Weatherly, of Alabama, read the report of the Committee on Medical Education, which, after going briefly over the ground of the state of education in this country, and making a comparison with the European plans, threw out a number of suggestions that no more charters be granted to medical colleges which do not adopt the plan of medical education endorsed by the Association, and that applications be made to the Legislature for the revocation of the charters of such colleges as do not adopt the plan of the Association, and that no delegate be admitted into the conventions from an institution that has failed to adopt such plan. The report alluded to the rivalry between the various medical colleges, which induced them to lower the charges for education, and tended to make them throw abroad upon the world men who were totally unfit for the physician's duties.

Dr. Francis Gurney Smith, from the Committee on Prize Essay, announced that the successful essayist was Samuel R. Percy, M. D., who had struggled with the question "What Physiological Value has Phosphorus as an Organismal Element?"

Dr. T. Parvin, of Indiana, read the report of the Committee on Medical Literature, which asserted that while the medical profession of the country had a journalism which was honorable, worthy and able, yet that it was exposed to the danger of becoming local, provincial, was subjected to the influences of certain colleges, and that it sometimes, too, descended to the lauding of quackeries. The report recommended that manuscript books on medical topics, designed for publication, should be referred to the Committee on Medical Literature for critical examination, and that then, if the report was favorable, the work should be produced "under the auspices of the American Medical Association."

In the afternoon work was resumed in the several Sections, and much work of interest and value was accomplished.

In the evening Dr. H. D. Noyes delivered a lecture on "The relation of diseases of the inner structure of the eye to other affections of the body," illustrated by ophthalmoscopic pictures in the magic lantern, in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Ninth street, above Chestnut. Prof. R. E. Rogers also delivered a lecture, with demonstrations of electrical phenomena, in the same hall, and receptions of the delegates and their ladies were held by Dr. William H. Pancoast and Dr. Hugh L. Hodge.

THIRD DAY.

The Association was called to order at 10 a.m., President Yandell in the chair.

A preamble and resolutions, adopted by the College of Physicians of this city, the preamble reciting the frequency of cases of accidental poisoning by druggists; and the resolutions recommending that all bottles containing poison should not only be labeled poison, but should be roughed on one side so as to indicate their poisonous contents to the sense of touch, and also be labeled with the most ready and efficient antidote, were read, and, upon motion, adopted by the Convention.

A resolution, offered by Dr. Horner, of Virginia, that the members of the Association should discourage the use of alcoholic *stimuli* in their remedies, was adopted.

Dr. Walker, of Brooklyn, presented a resolution that so much of the report of the Committee on Literature as relates to the establishment of a national medical journal, be referred to a committee, to report at the present session. Agreed to.

Dr. Francis Gurney Smith, from the Committee on Nomenclature, read a majority report recommending that the Association adopt a new system of nomenclature, and moved its adoption.

Dr. Woodward, of the U. S. A., read a minority report and accompanying resolution that, as the matter was one too serious for hasty adoption, the majority report be printed and lay over till the next annual meeting.

Some debate ensued, after which Dr. Woodward's resolution was adopted.

Dr. Baldwin read a partial report from the Committee on Nominations, as follows:

President—Dr. Thomas M. Logan, Cal.

First Vice-President—Dr. Catlin, Conn.

Second Vice-President—Dr. McPheeters, Mo.

Third Vice-President—Dr. Pollock, Pa.

Fourth Vice-President—Dr. Briggs, Tenn.

Treasurer—Dr. Caspar Wistar, Pa.

Librarian—Dr. William Lee, D. C.

Committee on Library—Dr. J. M. Toner, D. C.

Next place of meeting—St. Louis.

Assistant Secretary—Dr. M. A. Pallon, Mo.

The report was accepted.

Dr. Baldwin requested further time for his committee to complete their report.

Dr. Logan, of the Committee on Public Hygiene, read a report suggesting that institutions on this branch of medicine be organized throughout the country, so that there might be a more perfect education concerning the matter, and that the medical schools should take more cognizance of the subject, and asking in conclusion that the committee be continued as a Section on State Medicine and Public Hygiene. Report accepted.

OFFICERS OF SECTIONS.

Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. R. E. Rogers, chairman, Philadelphia; Dr. Ephraim Cutter, secretary, Boston.

Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics—Dr. D. A. O'Donnell, chairman, Baltimore; Dr. Benjamin F. Dawson, secretary, New York.

Surgery and Anatomy—Dr. Warren, chairman, Baltimore; Dr. F. W. Peck, secretary, Iowa.

Climatology and Epidemics—Dr. George Sutton, chairman, Indiana; Dr. Elisha Harris, secretary, New York.

Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene, and Physiology—Dr. R. C. Busey, chairman, Washington; Dr. H. B. Arnold, secretary, Baltimore.

Psychology—Dr. Isaac Ray, chairman, Philadelphia; Dr. John Curwin, secretary, Harrisburg.

After the transaction of much other miscellaneous business, the general meeting was adjourned at 1 p.m.

At 3 p. m., work was resumed in the several Sections as on the previous days.

In the evening a lecture on "Sound" was given by Dr. F. Solis Cohen, at the Jefferson Medical College. The doctor illustrated his remarks by the use of various ingenious and delicate apparatus, showing in one case the waves of sound through the intervention of light thrown upon a mirror. The lecture-room was crowded with the delegates and invited guests. After the lecture, a handsome entertainment was given to the members of the Convention and their ladies, by Colonel Thomas A. Scott, at his residence.

FOURTH DAY.

The members of the Association reassembled at 10 a.m., and were called to order by the President, Dr. Yandell.

The session was occupied chiefly in the hearing of the reports from the various Sections; the appointment of the usual number of Standing and Special Committees, as recommended by the Nominating Committee; and the passage of suitable resolutions in relation to several eminent deceased members. After the usual resolutions of thanks, and some appropriate remarks by the President, the Association adjourned for the year. During the afternoon the members enjoyed a very pleasant excursion to the great city park, and an elegant collation provided by the Committee of Arrangements. During the whole four days that the Association held its sessions, the hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons presented an extensive and interesting collection of surgical instruments and appliances, chemicals, specimens of materia medica, etc., constantly open for the examination of members of the Association. On the whole the meeting was one of the most interesting and successful that has been held; and the Committee of Arrangements are entitled to much credit for the faithful manner in which they discharged their duties.

MONEY RECEIPTS TO MAY 30th, 1872.—Dr. Newland, $6.00; C. J. Miller, $3.00; James Brooks, $6.00; Henry Young, $3.00; J. P. Mathews, $3.00; J. C. Spohn, $3.00; Joseph Fortier, $2.00; T. D. Fisher, $3.00.